Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1492.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

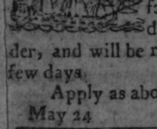
For Sale,
The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner
Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,
Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to
Ross & Simson.
June 12. dtf

For St. Thomas,
THE SHIP

Ann and Mary,
Captain BILLIS;
WILL sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to
F, COPPINGER.
No. 221, South Front street.
June 9. d1ot

For Sale,
The Brig
ACTIVE,
On the 20th inst. at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock, P. M, as she came from sea: she is known to be a fast sailer. Any particular information may be had on application to Capt. Bingham on board said brig, at Messr. Jesse and Robert Waln's Wharf, to John Plankinhorn, or Thomas Stewart. Inventory to be seen and terms of payment to be made known at the time of sale.
June 8. tf

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
224 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.
} Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

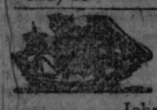


Said Brig,
WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.
Apply as above.
May 24 §

For Sale or Charter,
THE SHIP

WARREN,
Benjamin Church, Master.
Of about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of
Jesse & Robert Waln.
May 26 §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP



AERIAL,
John Tarris, master.
A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*
May 25 §

For Freight or Charter,
THE

Brig Fame,
FRANCIS KNOX, Master:
Strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations for passengers.
Apply to
Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.
June 6. 6p

HAY.
A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wissahickon road, about 2 miles from the City.
Also, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.
June 8 §6t

FASHION AND CHEAPNESS.

INTELLIGENCE TO THE LADIES.
JUST received from LONDON, two trunks of elegant BRUNSWICK KID Ladies' Shoes, of the most fashionable patterns and shape now worn in that city, and will be sold off immediately in small quantities, at first cost, for cash, at Mrs. ENEFER's, No. 105 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.
*** The above was purchased of Mr. Fox, in Piccadilly, who manufactures for most of the nobility, and will be warranted good.
June 13 1gt

John Miller, jun. & Co
Have received per the India, Ashmead, from Calcutta,
A well assorted small Invoice of
Gurrahs
Baftas
Coffacs
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes
Laid in remarkably low, which they will sell for cash or short credit on very advantageous terms.
June 5. d2wfr14th

George Dobson,
No. 25 South Third-Street,
HAS imported per ships William Penn, Starr, and Diana, from London,
5-4 Super London Chints, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimity's.
Fashonable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassamiers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.
June 14, '97. d.tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS hereby given to those persons, holding notes of the subscriber, that he will renew the same, payable in six years, with legal interest from the date hereof; and that notes will be given as above to all, who may have open accounts legally authenticated.
TIMOTHY MOUNTFORD.
No. 294, S. Second Street.
Philadelphia, June 10, 1797.

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 6.

Ross & Simson,
Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and
Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Cossee in Tierces
March 7. tf

C. E. Whitlock,
DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.
*** C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.
June 15 §3tthtf

Printed Calicoes.
JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

To be Sold,
A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;
SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.
May 31. §

Erskine's View of the War.
JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

WALKER & KENNEDY,
No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Have for Sale,
Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inspection
350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings
500 bushels Wheat
5 casks Ginsang.
ALSO,
Three cases Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback
200 pieces Bandannoes, and
100 cadies India Sewing Silk.
June 15. thsw3t

Grattan and Comp.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of
PERFUMERY,
Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.
Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.
Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.
June 5 6t

To be sold,
The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-street.
June 13. d2w

WINDOW GLASS,
Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 5tawmwstf

For sale,
A pair of very handsome
Bay Horses,
Near sixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at Mr. Kelson's stables, Church-alley.
Also, for Sale,
A Chariot and plated Harness.
June 13. d1op

PIANO FORTE.
LONGMAN & BRODERIP'S
ROYAL patent Piano Forte with a green board; an excellent toned instrument. For sale at Mr. Salters, No. 56, S. Fourth Street.
June 10. d3w.

A New Work.

PROPOSALS
For printing and publishing, by subscription, The
History of Pennsylvania,
IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with
AN INTRODUCTION,
Respecting the Life of W. PENN,
Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.
To which is added,
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.
And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.
Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,
By ROBERT PROUD.
"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"
Sal. Catalin.
"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"
Cic. Off.
(Entered according to law.)
"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."
Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.
CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*
II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.
III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.
IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.
Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. tu&f

Advertisement.
PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will absolutely be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 23d day of August next, at* 11 o'clock, *A M, all that valuable* REAL ESTATE, *late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, dec'ed, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant framehouse in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building 37 feet by 19, consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building 18 feet front by 19 feet deep, consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick and conveniently partitioned. The house is entirely new, built in a modern style, and completely and elegantly finished. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump of good water in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with two Orchards, one of 60 full grown trees, the other is young and thriving, consisting of 200 best grafted fruit trees.*
Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland, of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, and 1 of the Cross roads, containing one hundred and fifty acres; three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber.
This Tract will be sold in lots on Thursday, the 24th day of August following, at 11 o'clock, *A M, on the premises if the weather permits, if not at the house of Mr. Witherill, Cross Roads.*
For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, esq. Cranberry, of Mr. Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141 South Second Street, Philadelphia. or of Mr. Charles Snowden Tontine Coffee-House, New York, or of the subscribers.
ISAAC SNOWDEN, Princeton
JACOB FISHER, Cranberry } *Administrators*
N. B. The sale of the above property was advertized for the 14th inst. but the Administrators were not able to get the two separate Tracts laid out, with Lots and other matters arranged, on account of the indisposition of one of them, it was therefore adjourned to the days above mentioned. §6tnwstf *June 19.*

Great Philosophical & Mechanical Experiments,
To be executed on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the Evening, at Mr. M'Dougall's Dancing Room in fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.
The force of Hercules is surpassed by artificial Men.
The perfection of natural philosophy by an artificial Lady.
This adroit and graceful Lady, will commence her philosophic experiments by firing the cannon of Volta.
She will melt metal by her fiery breath afterwards direct the electric fire on a small House, and destroy it.
She will blow out of her mouth flashes of fire representing flaming stars, and finally conclude the experiment by surprising feats, by a single pistol shot, she will kill a bird perching in front of the theatre.
June 19. eod3t.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
Tracts of Land,
IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Cossee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.
1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.
2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Satilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.
3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.
4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.
It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.
Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,
No. 27, Dock-street,
Have just received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,
IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each forted up to 9*s* sterling per yard.
They have also received
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted
Dowlas and Sheetings,
which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual.—*Also,*
Hunter's Pipes in boxes
An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates
An assortment of Glass Ware in casks and crates
T. Crowley, Millington, Steel
Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines
Lisbon Wine of excellent quality
Superior Sherry Wines
Patent Sheathing paper.
A few small bales fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two bales assorted Flannels, to be sold per package.
June 9. 3taw 6w

For Sale,
At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,
The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.
The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.
The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.
An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.
A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete sets.
D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

This Day is Published,
And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 24, North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No. 85, Race-street,
(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)
The Man of real Sensibility;
Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.
Founded on Fact.
☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copper-plates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.
H. & I. K. junrs. have on hand a quantity of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.

Valuable Public Document.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795.—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. 6.

Maurice Moynihan,
No. 81, *North Second street,*
A few doors above Arch-street,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.
N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11. daf

To be sold at Public Vendue,
To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M
About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acres. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.
ALSO,
A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.
ALSO,
A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.
A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

William Blackburn,
LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second street.
TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.
Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.
Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.
The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.
June 2 tu&f

Chocolate and Mustard
Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.
May 18 tu4w

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,
Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial
April 20. eotf

The Shareholders
OF the *Pennsylvania Population Company,* are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street, on Thursday the 29th instant.
By order of the Board.
SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.
June 19. dt29th.

Georgetown Bridge Company.
Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.
"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.
By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

WILLIAM SANSOM,
HAS removed his Counting house to No. 96 Arch Street.
He has remaining on hand of the Cargo of the
Ship Pigou,
from Canton,
A few Bales long Nankeens
ditto short ditto
A few Chests Imperial Tea
ditto Young Hyson ditto
Which will be sold Cheap on a liberal Credit, in order to close the sales.
June 19 d 3t.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *June 20.*

MR. PENNO,

Since the meeting of Congress, the converſation of moſt companies in which I have been, has turned upon the illiberal, the vulgar perſonalities, which have degraded the dignity of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on too many occaſions, during the preſent ſeſſion; in the courſe of ſuch converſation the other day, one of the company recalled to our recollection, "that in the beginning of the war by which we became a nation, a ſevere reſolve of Congreſs paſſed againſt Duelling among the officers of the army; that for a conſiderable time the commander in chief, the illuſtrious Waſhington, was teazed with applications on this on this ſubject, till his patience became almoſt exhauſted; he at laſt ſaid on ſuch applications being made "you ought to ſettle theſe points among yourſelves and not harraſs me on ſuch matters." In a ſhort time a few intemperate officers were killed by others equally perhaps to blame; the effect was remarkably beneficial; it is well known that ſome of our firſt officers had been taken from ſtations, in which, whatever their intrinſick worth might be, it was impoſſible that they could be acquainted with the ſoft civilities of poliſhed life; however, by a few leſſons in the rough ſchool of Duelling, the officers of our army in general, as if by enchantment, became as poliſhed as the officers of a veteran army.

To produce a ſimilar effect in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I ſubmit it to the wiſdom of Congreſs whether it would not be, not only proper, but neceſſary, to ſuſpend, during each Seſſion of Congreſs, the laws againſt Duelling, as to the Members of the lower Houſe; perhaps the ſame *privilege* ought to be extended to the Senate alſo. It is probable that we might loſe ten or a dozen members (for be it underſtood that I recommend the plan of the late King of Pruſſia, to hang on the ſpot, the ſurvivor, in every inſtance, where a Duel ſhall be fought under this *privilege of Congreſs*), but we can all point out many members who can be very well ſpared—ſome of the long winded ſpeakers would be ſilenced for ever, which would be a great ſaving of time and money to the United States. I dare even venture to predict that, in this event, our Repreſentatives would immediately become, and continue for ages, remarkable for decorum and urbanity, and the beſt intereſts of the union would engroſs all their attention and powers of mind.

AN OLD OFFIGER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bache, according to cuſtom, has a long piece this forenoon, on the old beaten ſubject of the Britiſh treaty—and with the *modeſty* peculiar to his *impudence*, calls our neutrality *fraudulent*, with reſpect to France—and with an audacity familiar to the faction, abuſes Mr. Adams with notable freedom—For what? Becauſe he has ſhewn himſelf ſuperior to their enmity, and honorably attached to the freedom and independence of the United States. It is a knowledge of this firmneſs of mind, this energy of ſoul, and this reliance on the virtue and patriotiſm of his countrymen that gives the enemies of our rights, unceaſing alarms, and unjuſtifiable accuſations. Nor can they prove it in a more conſpicuous manner, than in their inſolently adviſing *his retirement from government*, and in the peculiar hope, that the people will compel *his* abandonment, to pleaſe our enemies, internal and external.—Here Bache, you are as uſual, quite out in your politics—for the *People* are friends to government, and conſequently to Mr. Adams. The People choſe him their Preſident, and rejected Jefferſon; and had the hoſtile letter of this mighty philoſopher, been publiſhed *anterior* to the election, he would not only had no choice for Prémier, but would have been now (where he ought to be) at his Virginia farm, contemplating the ſpinal bone of a muſquito.

In a word, Mr. Adams ſtands conſpicuous in the love and eſteem of all true Americans. All thoſe who wiſh America aloof from the dangerous politics of Europe, and to reſt their liberty and independence on God, and their country—Theſe are Mr. Adams's friends—theſe are the men who deprecate a difference with France, and who wiſh no union with any European nation beyond commerce and mutual good will.

June 19. PENN.

The Aurora, long ſince the abhorrence of all virtuous and patriotic Americans, continues its career of indecency, defamation and ſlander, by attempts to promote jealouſies, ſuſpicions and accuſations of the whole government, unchecked by any reſtraint of honor, or regard to truth. Amongſt the groſſeſt of its inſults to, and aſſaults upon the republic, is its frequent mention of a public officer, whom it calls "Preſident by three votes." It is only neceſſary to ſay, that in ſtrict truth the majority was 16, including the votes of Pennſylvania, as they ought to have been, and would have been, but for the daring outrage upon the laws by a man whom I forbear to mention, leſt I ſhould be tempted to do juſtice to him and his "Governor"—which is needleſs at preſent, as the firſt dies a natural death at the expiration of the preſent term; and "they twain being one fleſh," the other muſt expire alſo. Q.

From the BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

COMMUNICATION.

I SHOULD be much ſurpriſed at the mode of argument that prevails with certain members of the repreſentatives in congreſs, were there not abundant reaſon to believe that there exiſts a party there, whoſe politics connect the intereſts of their country with thoſe of France. Nay—from the tenor of the ſpeeches of many, if they are rightly given, one would even be juſtified in ſuppoſing that there are members, who, though allied to their country by every tie that can and ought to form the tone and direction of a patriot's conduct, are ready to yield the honor and the intereſts of their own, to the views and ambitious projects of another.

When I ſee, day after day, waſted in debate, on the right, propriety and policy of employing means for inſuring ſecurity and freedom to our commerce, inſulted and abuſed as it is, by an ungenerous and brutal enemy, preſuming upon its defenceleſs ſtate; when I ſee time, precious and important, unprofitably conſumed, in ſettling the nicety of words; in adjuſting phraſes, and ſelecting epithets; when, in place of that frank and determined tone which men of ſpirit and independence, who indignant at inſult and violence offered to their rights would uſe, I ſee a cautious phraſeology; a ſcarce audible murmer of complaint, breathed with the tremulous accent of coward caution.—I am juſtified in believing, either that there is an aſcendancy of a foreign influence in the houſe, or that there is a prevalent dread of exerting the power we poſſeſs of repelling the unwarrantable infractions of the freedom of the ſeas. Are we then ſunk ſo low? Are we ſo fallen from the character of manhood, that we dare not even *complain* of the violation of our rights? Are we ſo deſtitute of that noble paſſion, that fervid enthuſiaſm which ſwells the patriot heart, and impels to deeds of glory, that we dare not even make an effort for defence againſt the overbearing inſolence of a treacherous foe? Are we ſo prone, ſo proſtrate, ſo debile and debaſed, that we muſt even ſtretch forth our hands to meet the manacles formed by an imperious tyranny, without daring one ſtruggle to oppoſe it? Did we then brave the horrors of a ten years war againſt a powerful and determined enemy? Did we reſiſt oppreſſion's iron laſh? Did ſucceſs and freedom crown our glorious conteſts, but to ſink us deep in damning infamy: the infamy of treachery—the infamy of cowardice?—Where—Oh! where is the BLOOD that warmed the patriots heart? Where the brave, the manly; where the more noble SPARTAN SPIRIT that exalted us to *Conqueſt* and to *Liberty?* Is, then, the noble ardor that inflamed each manly breaſt, ſhrunk to a ſelfiſh and a traiterous paſſion?

I have often liſtened to the invocation of the *glorious ſpirit of Seventy Six!* Ah! where hath that ſpirit fled?—In its place a ſpurious flame has been kindled, deadly to liberty, as the poiſoned vapor of inflammability is to life!

The induſtry practiſed to juſtify or excuſe the inimical conduct of the French towards us, is very obſervable. When *facts* ſpeak ſo loud againſt that nation, it cannot but appear extraordinary to perſons, intereſted only for their country's fate, that there ſhould be perſons in congreſs always ready to defend that conduct! But, if men are ſincere and devoted to no intereſt but that of their country, why leſſen the mortifying catalogue of our loſſes? Why reduce *Hundreds to Units?* Why extenuate the inſults and wrongs wantonly, miſchievouſly, inſolently acerated, into acts of unauthoriſed *Piracy*; into acts of *Neceſſity*, or juſtifiable policy?

When England—the fact is ſtill green in the memory—when England's haughty ſpirit warred againſt our commerce, a univerſal reſentment was roufed againſt her, and *then*, that very party which is now ſo mute, ſo prudent and pacific, were *loud for* WAR, and blamed the cool and tardy proceſs of negotiation for effecting ſatisfaction. But *now* that wrongs and inſults, aggravated by proceeding from pretended friendſhip;—wrongs and inſults rendered more poignant, by coming from a nation which we fondly counted generous and diſintereſted friends. Now that injuries are heaped and multiplied upon us with every aggravation that contempt and indignity can add, nothing is heard from them but maxims of caution, toleration and apology!!! If this conduct does not prove the prevalence of a FRENCH FACTION in this country, the exiſtence of no truth can be proved.

AN UNSOPHISTICATED AMERICAN.

[*To be continued.*]

Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire.

JUNE 9.

This Day at 12 o'clock, his Excellency, Governor GILMAN, in the Repreſentatives room delivered to both branches of the Legiſlature, the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

HAVING in obedience to the call of my fellow-citizens again accepted the office of Chief Magiſtrate, it affords me great ſatisfaction that I may congratulate you on our general proſperity and happineſs, as it reſpects the internal affairs of the State.

The opportunities we have for promoting and enjoying civil and religious liberty, ſhould excite our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe, and produce a fixed determination, rightly to improve theſe invaluable bleſſings.

As a member of the United States, it is both our duty and intereſt, to preſerve and ſtrengthen the ties which bind us together—and while we participate in the great advantages conſequent upon the operation of our federal government, it becomes us to remember that we muſt alſo ſuffer, if that is injured.

When we recollect the paſt eminent ſervices of the perſon who has been recently appointed Preſident of the United States, we may juſtly confide that the wiſdom, firmneſs and patriotiſm, which have heretofore been ſo conſpicuous in his conduct, on many important occaſions, will be exerted to the utmoſt to promote the honor, intereſt, peace and happineſs of our common country.

An extraordinary occaſion has induced the Preſident to convene Congreſs—In his Speech to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, the injurious conduct of a foreign nation, towards our own, is particularly delineated:—While theſe circumſtances are viewed with deep regret, they muſt be highly alarming.

It being the peculiar duty of the general government to direct in all things relating to our foreign concerns, and to purſue ſuch meaſures as may be thought proper for promoting and preſerving the honor and intereſt of the nation; it is incumbent on us to view the ſituation in which we ſtand, and to unite in a fixed determination to afford the moſt prompt and effective aid to all their conſtitutional meaſures.

Peace, on terms conſiſtent with our rights as an independent nation muſt be the ſincere wiſh of all good citizens, and we may believe will be earneſtly ſought for by the Federal government. But however ardent the deſire for peace may be, it cannot be imagined that a people who not long ſince expended ſo much blood and treaſure in obtaining Independence from one nation, will ever conſent to ſacrifice that invaluable poſſeſſion to another.

Although Congreſs are empowered to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and for organizing, arming and diſciplining the militia; yet, ſhould you be of opinion from a view of the general aſpect of our public affairs, that it is neceſſary at this time for the ſtate to make further proviſion for arming and diſciplining the militia; or to take any other meaſures for the particular defence and ſafety of the State; whatever you may determine upon will meet my zealous attention.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Conſidering the magnitude of the debt incurred during our ſtruggle for independence the ſtate of our treaſury has hitherto been as good as could be expected;—yet from a view of the proſperous ſtate of our country, and the ability of our citizens, I have heretofore thought it expedient that taxation ſhould be continued; that we might be more amply prepared to meet ſuch difficulties as are incident to all human affairs. At a period not very diſtant, the prices of many articles of the general produce of our country, may probably be much reduced. Should Congreſs find it indiſpenſably neceſſary to lay a direct tax; and the particular circumſtances of the State require an aſſeſſment for our own internal affairs at the ſame time; this double tax may be burthenſom.—Theſe conſiderations induce me to aſk your attention to the ſubject at this time.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

In a ſeparate communication I ſhall lay before you ſome obſervations reſpecting compenſations to perſons employed in adminiſtering the government of this ſtate.

Although we may view with much anxiety the general aſpect of our national concerns; it becomes our peculiar duty to conſider the affairs of the ſtate. In recurring to the Conſtitution, we ſhall there find many important matters, which claim our attention, and by upright endeavours to eſtabliſh juſtice and promote the general welfare of the community, we ſhall beſt anſwer the reaſonable expectations of our conſtituents, and ſecure the approbation of our own minds.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.

CONGRESS.

(Mr. SEWALL's Speech concluded from the Gazette of the 12th inſt.)

If there is a neceſſity of yielding to France and giving up principles which are juſt and honorable for us to maintain, let it be done in the mode pointed out by the Conſtitution, by the means of diſcuſſion between the Miniſter of the Executive and the Directory of France. He thought it a matter of great importance to the United States, that we ſhould preſerve thoſe articles in our treaty with France which give freedom to our commerce in time of war, and which limit the articles of contraband. To ſuſpend our advantages during the preſent war in compliance with France, if ſhe requires it, would be better than a total relinquiſhment. The cloſe of this war may give an opportunity of diſcuſſing this ſubject more ſucceſsfully than it could be done at this time. Perhaps the United States may obtain even from Great Britain to conſider and agree to make goods free on board of free ſhips in all caſes but thoſe of actual blockade and inveſtment, we may obtain from her to limit the articles of contraband: If it can be done, it is needleſs to ſay, that our commerce will be greatly benefitted, and in the periods of European war will very much increaſe. In any view, he aſked, why ſurrender this part of the treaty with France, without a reciprocal ſtipulation as to ſome articles which are diſadvantageous to the United States? Why is this to be done out of the ordinary courſe, and by the direction of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, without the concurrence of the other departments of the Government? He here anticipated an argument which he had intended to offer in another place, and proceeded to ſhew that the Houſe could have no reaſon to heſitate in giving their confidence to the Executive; for there had been no remiſſneſs of endeavours for entering into a negociation with France; on the contrary, it would appear from the higheſt authority, that attempts had been made to negociate, and that the negociation had been directed to the very object of our preſent concern, and had there been on the part of France a diſpoſition to accomodate, they might long have had ſatisfaction, upon all the complaints which any of the Committee have thought deſerving of conſideration. He then read, from Mr. Pickering's letter to Mr. Adet, dated 30th June, 1795, ſeveral paſſages to prove the eagerneſs which the Executive then diſcovered to Mr. Adet for a negociation with France, and having contraſted the conduct of the Executive of the United States, in overlooking Mr. Adet's want of formal powers, with the conduct of the French Directory, who were ſuppoſed by their advocates to have driven Mr. Pinckney from France becauſe he had not the characters of a ſpecial Envoy, he proceeded to read ſome paſſages from a letter of Mr. Adet, ſtating objections to the Britiſh treaty, and the reply of the Secretary in July 1796, and upon theſe he argued the earneſtneſs of the Executive of the United States to give France ſatisfaction on the ſubject of theſe complains, which Mr. Adet had offered as objections to the Britiſh treaty; in fact he was ready to allow that the advantages ſuppoſed to be ſecured to our commerce by the treaty with France, but which in fact we had never enjoyed, as France had inſtantly and openly violated the treaty in this reſpect, could not be retained, unleſs all nations would ſubmit to the ſame rule, or unleſs neutral nations ſhould arm themſelves in ſupport of the rights of their neutrality; but with the United States, the commercial advantages to be obtained would never compenſate for the hazard and expenſe of arming. To concede theſe articles of the French treaty, during the period of the preſent war was a matter of no importance, but to retain them as a ſubject for diſcuſſion when peace ſhould enſue, and with a view to their being generally adopted appeared to him to be very important.—To make the conceſſion as propoſed by the amendment, was at once to loſe our hopes of an equitable arrangement, which might prove ſo advantageous to the commerce of neutral nations. Suppoſe, ſaid he, that the amendment before the Committee is agreed to, and an Envoy extraordinary is ſent to Paris, carrying with him not as concealed inſtructions, but openly, this direction of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Executive of the United States, what will the Executive Directory ſay? Your Repreſentatives have conceded to France this article of your treaty, and are deſirous we ſhould have a right to inflict upon you all the loſſes which you ſuffer at the hands of our enemy. If this Envoy talked of entering into ſtipulations, they would tell him he had nothing to argue. You have your inſtructions from the Repreſentatives of the people,—look to them,; it would be in vain for him to urge his inſtructions from the Preſident—they would anſwer him, we know your government, your Executive is ſeparate from the people, it is an idea we have a long time entertained, now you ſee it verified,—the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the immediate repreſentatives of the people declare the fact.

I have endeavored to come to this concluſion; for, after all, the violations of our neutrality, the depredations and ſpoliations on our commerce, by both France and England, have little to do with the queſtion before us.

The queſtion is, whether we will agree to ſuch an addreſs, as will ſhew our diſpoſition to defend our country in caſe peace cannot be maintained with France. Whether the United States ſhall have peace or war with the French republic, was, in his opinion, to depend upon events over which we have no controul.

The French are not pointing their meaſures againſt the United States in particular, but they mean to compel all other neutral nations to abandon the Britiſh commerce: to this end they have coerced the republic of Genoa: their influence has been more direct ſtill upon Geneva, whoſe government they have overturned without any open war. They have annihilated the independence of the Dutch; and they lead as in ſtrings the humbled monarch of Spain. It is not the United States alone, that is threatened; Denmark, Hamburgh, Bremen have heard the mandates of the French Directory, and are required to withhold from any commerce with England. It depends then upon the power which France may have to execute theſe intentions, whether the United States ſhall be alike coerced.

Looking upon this country as involved in the general deſigns of France we ſhould provide for our defence, before ſhe ſhall ſuddenly overwhelm us, annihilate our government, and reduce us again to the abject ſtate of colonies. If this cannot be done we muſt abide the miſery which we cannot avoid. Let us have it to ſay that we were not negligent in providing againſt the evil, that our nation did not meet its fate without a ſtruggle, and that we did not at once join with France in producing the misfortunes of our country. Let us have it to ſay that we have fortified our harbours, that we animated our militia, and armed our ſhipping, but after all that we were forced to ſubmit to events we could not controul.

He believed that we had reſources in ourſelves, and that we ſhould obtain the aid of foreign nations—it is not to be ſuppoſed that they will look on inattentive, or that they will be indiſpoſed to join in alliance with any nation likely to be involved in their common calamity. If France has already divided many nations, and by that means overcome them, if ſhe is ſtill ruſhing on in her mad career, the time may come when all nations ſeeing no end to her ambitious projects, will riſe together to oppoſe her: their united exertions may ſucceed againſt the overwhelming power of France, and ſecure to the nations their independency.

There is a hope that our danger may be prevented by various circumſtances. France is yet in a revolutionary ſtate: there are frequent changes in the French government, a change of men may produce a change of meaſures, and the apprehenſion of driving us into a cloſe foreign alliance may have conſiderable effect in preventing her from proſecuting any hoſtile intention ſhe may entertain againſt us.

He did not mean to inſinuate that any gentleman in the committee was in the ſmalleſt degree under the influence of France. He would attribute obſervations and arguments unaccountable to him, to that ſentiment of gratitude to France of which ſo much has been ſaid.

He thought if we could relieve ourſelves in the preſent criſis by our own exertions, we ſhall be more ſecure hereafter; we ſhall have leſs confidence in the kindneſs of France, and we ſhall become more ſecure, as we are convinced that our happineſs depends alone upon ourſelves; upon the love of our country, and the ſupport of the conſtitution, and a diſpoſition to defend it againſt all encroachments from foreign influence or domeſtic faction.

If the addreſs to the Preſident is viewed in this intereſting light, we cannot heſitate to reject the amendment; we cannot heſitate to leave it to the proper conſtituted authority to make the compromiſe, which we all deſire with the French republic.

He had been ſurpriſed to hear it ſaid that the Preſident's ſpeech was a declaration of war—nothing can be more contrary to the truth. In what part is the ſound of war? Is a recommendation to arm in our own defence a declaration of war? Is it a declaration of war to ſay we will defend our government and ourſelves? It might be underſtood that Americans are attached to their own inſtitutions, and will defend them to the laſt.

The means of this defence recommended by the Preſident are not now under conſideration. There is no choice of meaſures in the report of the ſelect committee; there is nothing intimated that implies ſuch an idea. He underſtood the reported addreſs merely to expreſs that we will undertake the defence of the country. If the ſubject had been thus conſidered, we had been ſpared from hearing accuſations of the Executive, and a debate to ſettle the articles of a treaty. We ought to leave that buſineſs to the proper envoys, and attend to the neceſſary public defence, which, inſtead of plunging us into hoſtilities, is the beſt mode of avoiding them. A country well prepared for its defence is not likely to be attacked. Are theſe councils of war? No, they are councils of peace. He then read the principal paſſages of the addreſs, obſerving upon their propriety to the occaſion, the neceſſity of declaring the indignation which every one muſt feel at the inſults offered by the French Directory to the government, and, as it ought to be underſtood, through them to the people of the United States, and upon the call we now had to vindicate by a public declaration the conduct of the government in maintaining their neutrality, which he himſelf was of opinion had been perfectly impartial, and from which no one would accuſe them of an intentional departure; and obſerved that the words of the addreſs, which had been objected to as applicable to the executive departments alone, evidently comprehended the whole government. And after ſome other obſervations upon the tenor of the addreſs, concluded with obſerving, that gentlemen were very improperly anxious to provide for a negociation with France, and to ſettle the terms, but for his part, he thought that if we would promote the negociation, as well as prepare againſt an unfavorable event, our principal care ſhould be to provide for the public defence.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

A communication from the Department of War, incloſing a report, in purſuance of the reſolution of the Houſe of the 16th inſt. of the number of artilleriſts and engineers in the actual ſervice of the United States, was read. It ſtates the whole number of men to exceed 870, but to fall ſhort of 992, the full compliment. They are ſaid to be ſtationed as follows:

Oſwego, Niagara, Detroit, Michelimackinac, Preſqu'iſle, on the Miſſiſippi, & in South Weſtern Territory	438
At Weſt Point	105
At New York	60
At Philadelphia and Mud Iſland	90
At Baltimore	59
At Norfolk	56
At a Fort in North Carolina	6
At Charleſton	62
Total,	876

This report was committed to the Committee of the whole to whom was committed the bill providing for an additional regiment of artilleriſts.

Mr. Parker moved that the Committee of the whole be diſcharged from the further conſideration of the bill reſpecting the manning of the frigates, and the bill from the Senate for the protection of the trade of the United States, in order that they might be referred to a Select Committee to incorporate the different ſubjects together.

Several objections were urged to this propoſition, and the ſenſe of the Houſe being firſt taken upon diſcharging the Committee of the whole from the bill from the Senate, which was negatived, only 27 votes being in favor of it, Mr. P. declined taking the ſenſe of the Houſe on diſcharging the others.

Mr. A. Foſter preſented a petition from New Hampſhire, complaining of the operation of the duty which was laſt ſeſſion laid upon ſtills, under a certain dimenſion, and praying relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill directing the appointment of Agents for aſſiſting in carrying into effect the 6th article of the Britiſh Treaty, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. W. Smith from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the collection of certain internal revenues, which was twice read; but, on the motion being made for committing it to a Committee of the Whole on Monday next,

Mr. Gallatin moved that this bill be made the order of the day for the firſt Monday in November. He ſaid it had been two years before the Committee of Ways and Means; and thought the regulations might be good, yet they were mere petty details (and he thought if there were time for it they ought to be made better) without which they had done hitherto, and if they took this bill up, he knew none which could be propoſed, which they might not alſo enter upon with as much propriety. He wiſhed to confine their attention to buſineſs immediately connected with the ſubject upon which they were called together.

Mr. W. Smith wiſhed the gentleman had deferred his motion till the bill had been printed. The gentleman himſelf had acknowledged there were many valuable proviſions in it, and the Secretary of the Treſury had informed him that many of them were neceſſary to ſecure a due collection of the revenue. Gentlemen muſt be convinced that an increaſe of revenue will be neceſſary; and if additional revenue could be raiſed, by a modification of this kind, it would certainly be preferable to laying new duties. The gentleman from Pennſylvania who was never very ready to lay a new tax, ſurely could not object to this.

Mr. Giles ſuppoſed the deciſion upon the queſtion would determine whether they ſhould go home ſoon, or ſit there the whole ſummer. As it was no way connected with the call of the preſent ſeſſion, he truſted it would be poſtponed.

Mr. Kittera did not know but it might be proper to poſtpone the buſineſs, but he hoped the bill would be printed.

Mr. Brookes was againſt the poſtponement; he thought if it would be the means of raiſing revenue, it was cloſely connected with the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion.

The queſtion for a poſtponement was put and negatived, there being 41 votes for it, and 48 againſt it.

The bill was then committed for Wedneſday next.

Mr. Giles wiſhed to go into a Committee of the Whole on the bill for raiſing an additional regiment of artillery; for though the report received this morning from the Secretary of War was not printed, being ſhort, he thought that could not form an objection; and he wiſhed to ſee as ſoon as poſſible what the Houſe meant to do.

Mr. W. Smith oppoſed the motion. He truſted this ſubject would be deferred till to-morrow, that the report received this morning have time to be printed.

Mr. Giles withdrew his motion, and called up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, propoſing to lay an additional duty of 13 cents per buſhel on ſalt imported.

The Houſe accordingly went into a Com-

mittee of the Whole on that subject and the resolution having been read,

Mr. Gallatin moved that the Committee might rise.

Mr. LYON said he should be sorry if the committee were to rise without any objection being made to a proposition so unreasonable and unjust. A tax of this kind, he said, would bear particularly hard upon the country from whence he came; and that for every quarter dollar of duty which was paid, they should have three quarters of a dollar to pay when the salt reached them. He trusted it would not be carried.

Mr. WILLIAMS wished the Gentlemen had moved to make the proposed advance less than 13 cents. As there was no probability that a land-tax would be laid, he should give his consent to this; if a land-tax had been agreed to, he should oppose a salt tax. He thought, however, 13 cents a bushel too much. It was calculated to raise 300,000 dollars. Every one allowed it was a safe tax. As far as salt was consumed by families, it was a poll-tax; but as to what was consumed by cattle, it was a tax upon agriculture. What cost a half a dollar at New-York, cost where he lived, 2 1-2 dollars. A common farmer, with about 100 acres of land, did not use less than 10 or 12 bushels of salt, He therefore paid five dollars tax upon a single article. Yet they were sometimes told farmers paid no taxes. He wished a part of this tax to be laid upon some other article. He moved, therefore, to strike out the 13 cents and insert 7.

This motion not meeting with a second, the question was taken upon the resolution, and negatived, 48 to 42.

The committee then rose and the house took up the resolution and confirmed the negative 46 to 44.

On motion of Mr. BLOUNT the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill directing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

Some observations were made as to the proportioning of men to each state, which it seems, was made according to the number of white inhabitants and three fifths of the blacks. This was objected to, and it was agreed to be left blank, until the third reading of the bill.

Mr, WILLIAMS wished to make the calling out of this detachment discretionary with the President. He therefore moved to add, where the bill speaks of organizing 80,000 men, "*if any subsequent measures shall in his opinion make it necessary, during the recess of Congress.*"

This motion was put and negatived.

Mr. BLOUNT moved, instead of the "as soon as may be," (which related to the calling out of the men) "*at such time as the President may think necessary.*"

Mr. SKINNER hoped this amendment would be agreed to. The expence of calling out this detachment in Massachusetts, he said, would not be less than 200,000 dollars, and he could not see any objection to leaving it to the President to judge of the propriety of putting the measure into execution.

The question was put and carried 41 to 30.

Mr. SEWALL said, though there might, in the opinion of the President, be a necessity for calling out a part of these men, there might not be occasion for calling out the whole; he therefore moved the following amendment, viz. "or of any less number, which, in his opinion, the service may require."

Mr. BLOUNT did not know the meaning of this motion, except it were with an intention to save expence, which it would not effect; as, if the detachment must be made —8,000 men would cost as much organizing as 80,000. He tho't we ought at all times to have this portion of our militia ready for any call that could be made.

Mr. SEWALL said, his intention was to save expence. In 1794, he knew a great expence had been incurred in Massachusetts, and it had been in proportion to the number of men employed.

Mr. WILLIAMS observed that 80,000 men would be about one tenth part of the whole militia of the United States; but if only one twentieth part was wanted, little more than half the expence would be incurred.

Mr. LYON was so far from agreeing to the present amendment, that he should wish a clause inserted in the general militia law, always to have this number in readiness.

Mr. VARNUM thought a law detaching a portion of the militia would rather weaken than strengthen our force. If an enemy were to land at any point, though it might be the peculiar duty of the detachment to march to repel them, yet, as the small number of these men at any one place would probably be unequal to the repelling of an enemy, the whole body of militia in that quarter would at once turn out. Indeed, the whole ought always to be ready to march at a moment's warning. Though no money would be taken from the Treasury in forming the contemplated detachment, it would nevertheless be attended with great expence. Men would not willingly turn out for four dollars a month, when they could get fifteen for common labor. The difference would therefore fall upon the State. If there was necessity for the measure, the case would be different, but he did not think there was any.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts that the whole body of militia ought to be held in readiness, and that the calling out of a detachment, instead of increasing our strength would weaken it. He was in favor of this amendment, because it left it with the President to call out a smaller number. This detachment, he affirmed, would be attended with very considerable expence. In New-Jersey, they would have to newly organize their corps, and to make different classifications of them. Men would be cast for by lot, there would be much loss of time, and considerable sums would be paid for substitutes. Mr. D. said he was opposed to the principle of the bill; but at this amendment would make it less objectionable, he should vote for it.

Mr. BLOUNT thought gentlemen did not seem to distinguish between calling men into service, and putting them in a state ready to obey a call.

Mr. S. SMITH was in favor of the principle of the bill. Wherever an enemy might land (he spoke of an enemy landing, for tho' he did not believe there was any danger of the kind, yet they had been called together to provide against such an event) he doubted not the militia would rise at once in a body; but they would go unprepared for staying out more than a few days. This detachment, which would be prepared for the field, would accordingly be ready to relieve them, as soon as they could be got together. He thought this a good provision; but, if 80,000 men were thought too many, he should not object to its being made 40,000.

Mr. LYON was for letting the provision stand for 80,000 men; it was preposterous to talk of the danger of war, and at the same time think 80,000 men too many to be held in readiness to defend the country.

Mr. SHEPARD thought the provision a good one.

Mr. BLOUNT observed that it had been said that militiamen had only four dollars a month; a law passed in 1795, he said, which raised their pay to 6⅔ dollars.

Mr. HARTLEY was in favor of holding 80,000 men in readiness. This was done in 1794, and though he did not think we had now so much reason to apprehend danger, yet he would wish to be in a state of preparedness. He had no objection to leaving the time of calling out the militia to the President, but not the number.

Mr. DAYTON said, if the situation of things justified the call for 80,000 men, he should be the last to object to it; but he did not think it did. This act, he said, would operate unequally on different states. The gentleman from N. Carolina, had said, it would be no inconvenience to his state, it would be very different in many other states. In New-Jersey (as he had before stated) it would be felt very considerably. Men must have bounties, and their pay made equal to the price of labor. There would not only be required a new organization and classification, but also an inspection of arms and accoutrements. He believed all this would be done under this law, if it passed, in the state of New-Jersey, whatever might be the expense and inconvenience it would put them to. If he thought there was any danger, he would not have objected to the measure. He did not, however, think we should have a war; and if such an event were to take place, he did not think there was a probability of an invasion. Our situation in 1794, he said, was very different. We were then not only depredated upon by the British at sea, but lord Dorchester had issued his warlike Proclamation, the Indians were counted and had their tomahawks in their hands uplifted, and ready to strike! Believing, therefore, the measure to be unnecessary, and that it would operate unequally, he should vote for this amendment, which would leave it with the President to detach such a number of men as he should believe necessary.

Mr. MACON was sorry any amendment had taken place, since he could not now move to strike out the first section of the bill, in order to see whether the House meant to pass the bill at all; for he was of opinion with the gentleman from New Jersey, that there was no occasion for it. He was certain that this business could not be carried into effect without expence. And if an invasion were to take place only a few of the semen could be drawn into service.

The Chairman said, that if the sense of the Committee was wished to be had as to the propriety of passing the bill at all, it it might be tried by moving for the Committee to rise.

Mr. WILLIAMS made that motion.

Mr. BLOUNT hoped the committee would not rise. When he offered the resolution to the house, he said he did not do it from any apprehension of danger, but because he thought it was necessary that such a number of men should be in readiness. There seemed teen to be little difference of opinion, and he thought the principle was at that time fairly tried.

Mr. SKINNER hoped the committee would rise. It was well known that there was an alarm in the minds of the people with respect to war; and there was serious apprehensions of war. Mr. S. again spoke of the expence. He had besides another objection to the passing of this bill. War had been apprehended by many. Officers and men were a good deal divided with respect to the relative situation of our country; if this bill pass, they will speculate upon measures; they will go into discussions which will neither tend to strengthen the government nor increase good neighbourhood. He hoped it would not pass.

The question was put and negatived, 40 to 29.

Mr. LYON thought 80,000 men would be sufficient to oppose any force that would be bro't against us.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Sewall, and negatived, there being only 29 for it.

Mr. VARNUM moved to strike out the whole of the 2d section, which provided for the officering of the militia, out of the present militia officers, or *others*, at the option of the constitutional authority in each state."—Carried.

He also moved to strike out, as unnecessary, the 5th section, which requested the President to call on the executives of the several states to take the most effectual means, that the whole of the militia, not comprised in the foregoing requisition, might be armed and equipped according to law."—Carried.

The committee rose, the house agreed to the amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. POTTER then moved the order of the day on the bill authorising the President of the United States during the recess of congress, to provide gallies, or other vessels, for certain purposes therein mentioned. The house went into a committee accordingly.

Mr. GILES wished some information as to the number of vessels to be employed, in order that the expence might in some degree be ascertained.

Mr. S. SMITH said that gallies were not to be purchased, and what they were got, they were not fit to go to sea, but were suited merely to rivers and bays; besides if they were to be built, they could not be got ready before next April or May, at which time probably they might be unnecessary, or vessels of a different kind wanted. He expected the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Parker the chairman of the select committee) would have been prepared with a new section, in place of the gallies. He thought the frigates necessary, he thought the tenders necessary. The new revenue cutters of the United State, he said, were ready for sea; they might be fitted out, manned and put to sea in twenty days. This he thought, would be the best plan. He had no confidence in gallies—they did not like to face a large gun; he had had some experience with them, and knew that this was the case.

Mr. BROOKES thought the words "other vessels" would cover any other that might be thought preferable to gallies.

Mr. PARKER moved to strike out the first section of the bill. He had no opinion of gallies, and as to other vessels, he did not think they could be got. He did not think that merchant's vessels were fit for vessels of war, and it was more expence to make them so than they were worth when made. The government had ten revenue cutters and were they properly armed and manned, they would answer the purpose of convoys for our merchant vessels, or for the protection of our coast better than for any other. He had seen two of them in this port, and the other eight could soon be got. When the Bill came before them for the general naval equipment, he would propose a section in the room of that he wished to have struck out.

Mr. SEWALL was against striking out. Though he agreed with gentlemen as to the cutters, he wished to give the President power to provide other vessels if he should find it necessary.

Mr. PARKER was willing to go as far as any man in putting the country in a state of defence; but he was convinced the object of this bill would not have the effect. Rather than purchase, he should advise the working up of the materials on hand; and he believed there was as much timber as would build two more frigates. He would willingly agree to encrease our naval force in a proper manner, but not in a way which would be of no use.

Mr. HARTLEY wished for the committee to rise that the bill from the Senate might come under consideration, before this vote was taken.

Mr. W. SMITH hoped the committe would not rise without taking a question.

Mr. S. SMITH was opposed to the committee's rising. He thought this bill might be so amended as to answer the purpose, and if that could be done, he knew no reason why they should not do it.

Mr. DAYTON hoped the committee would rise, for the reasons mentioned by the gentlemen from Virginia; and that they should proceed to build another frigate as well as arm the Revenue Cutters for the protection of our commerce, if by the returns it should be found their advantage to do so.

The committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. NICHOLAS moved that when the house adjourn, it adjourn till ten o'clock instead of eleven.—Carried, being 49 votes for it.

Mr. VARNUM, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for organizing and disciplining the militia of the United States, which having been twice read.

Mr. V. said this bill was almost verbatim of the bill which had been reported every session since the commencement of the government for a select corps of militia, and constantly rejected. Last session, after it had been rejected, a new bill was reported as an amendment to the militia bill. He hoped, therefore, though he was upon the committee, that the house would reject this bill and take into consideration the other bill which he had mentioned.

Mr. MACON hoped the bill would not be rejected. Similar bills, it was true, had been reported; but this was the first bill that ever contained a principle which it contains, viz. a classification according to age. He thought it the best militia bill which had ever been brought before them.

Without taking a question, on motion, the house adjourned till ten o'clock to morrow.

Foreign Intelligence,

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

22 Germinal (April 11.)

A message was sent by the Directory to the Council of Five Huudred, informing them of the assassination of Sieyes, which being read, a message, on the motion of Boissy d'Anglas, was returned to the Directory, desiring all the particulars of the assassination to be laid before them, and intimating the intention of the Council, feeling, as it did, an interest in the recovery of their colleague Sieyes, to make an account be laid before them every day, of the state of his health.

The President informed the Council, that an usher had been sent to citizen Sieyes, who had found him in an encouraging situation.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The Executive Directory has just received a copy of a Proclamation of the *soi-disant* LOUIS XVIII. to the French. Too much publicity cannot be given to this paper, which no longer leaves any doubt either as to the mad project of overthrowing the Republic and Constitution adopted by the French nation, or as to the existence of Royal Agents and the plots concerted by them.

Persuaded by the indignation it will excite in the breast of every Frenchman, the Executive Directory thinks that it cannot do better than forewarn the citizens of the snares placed beneath their feet, by publishing to all France this odious manifesto. It is as follows:

Louis XVIII to the French.

A profound grief penetrates our breast every time we see Frenchmen groaning in captivity through their attachment to the safety of France.—But will it satisfy your tyrants to have procured new victims? In this conspiracy which they impute to them, in the papers they publish so fastidiously, will they not seek pretexts to calumniate our intentions? *Is it not to be dreaded, finally, that, either by forging papers, or by throwing out subtle insinuations, they will attempt to paint us to you in false colours?*

It is our duty to admonish you against a perfidy which the experience of what is past authorizes us to foresee: it is our duty to manifest to you the sentiments with which our heart is filled. The tyrants envelope themselves in the shades of mystery;—a father dreads not to be seen by his children. Those of our faithful subjects whom we have appointed to instruct you as to your true interests, will retrace in this paper the instructions they have received. Those whom the purity of their zeal, and the wisdom of their principles, will entitle to our confidence in future, will here read aforehand the instructions which will be given to them. Finally, all the French, who, sharing our love for the country, wish to concur towards saving it, will instruct themselves in the rules they ought to follow: and all France, acquainted with the end to which every one should concur in concert, and the means which ought to be employed, will form a judgment for itself of the good which it ought to expect from it.

We have said to our agents, (note, by the Directory: Dunan, Brottier, and Lavilleurnois) *and we repeat to them incessantly—"Bring back our people to the holy religion of their forefathers, and to the paternal government which so long constituted the glory and happiness of France. Explain to them, the constitution of the state has been calumniated because it has been misunderstood. Instruct them to distinguish it from the regime which had been too long introduced. Shew them, that it is alike opposite to anarchy and despotism, the two scourges which are as odious to us as they are to them, but which alternately have afflicted France since she has no longer had a king. Consult wise and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection, of which that constitution may be susceptible, and make known to the the forms it has prescribed to effect its amelioration. Affirm that we are adopting the most efficacious measures to preserve it from the injuries of time, and from the attacks of authority itself. Guarantie once more the oblivion of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes. Quench in every breast the smallest wish of private revenges, which we are resolved to repress with severity. Transmit to us the public will as to the regulations which are calculated to correct abuses, the reform of which will be the constant object of our solicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood which has cost us so many tears, and with which our wretched subjects are still menaced. Direct the choice they are about to make, towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the same time incapable of betraying the dignity of the French name, and whose virtues, intelligence and courags may help us to restore the happiness to our people. Promise rewards proportionate to their services, to the military of every rank, and to the members of the administration who shall co-operate towards the re-establishment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority. But, in the re-establishment of them, avoid the employment of the atrocious means which were practised to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a success which it alone can render solid and durable; or, if it should be necessary to have recourse to* force of arms, *do not at least employ this cruel force until the last extremity, and to give it a just and necessary force.*

Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to these sentiments, we shall glory in avowing. If any should be presented to you in which you should not recognize these characters, reject them as the productions of liars: they are not in conformity with our heart.

Given on the 10th of March of the year of Grace 1797, *and of our reign the second.*

(Signed) LOUIS.

LONDON, April 15.

The forgeries of Bank-notes imported from France appear to be very widely extended. They are imitated with great ingenuity.

The Rosalie, Robinson, from Bengal to New-York, sprung a-leak, is returned to Bengal, and is there condemned.

May 3.

Copy of a letter from Alexander Ruddoch, Esq. commander of his majesty's sloop Hazard, to vice-admiral Kingsmill, dated April 2, 1797.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that, in following your orders, we yesterday (close to the Skellock) captured a very fine coppered French brig Le Hardi, of 18 nine-pounders and 130 men, after a chace of 7 hours. She then carried away both topmasts: it was otherwise very doubtful whether we should have come up with her. I understand she was built at Cowes, about two years ago, for the Spaniards. She left Brest the 17th of March, was soon after chased by two frigates, but escaped, after many of their shot went through her sails, and one struck her hull. She has only made one prize, a Portuguese of little value. I am, &c.

ALEX. RUDDACH.

[* We think this was Cowell's vessel.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *JUNE* 20.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 13/a 13/3
5½ per Cent.
4 per Cent.
3 per Cent. 10/4

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 17 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 27
North America, 50

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 50 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 3

SOMETHING NEW!

The General of St. Domingo, Toussant Louverture has addressed the Military in that Island. The address concludes in the following words, in which the reader will observe a striking variation from the stile of modern philosophy:

"The God of nature, he who governs the universe, will not forsake us whilst we are employed in the defence of a cause which is become his own, since we only endeavour to restore men to the liberty which he gave them, and which other men would have deprived them of without offending and contrauening his immutable will. We are but the instruments of his mighty power, and the executors of his just vengeance. He employs Frenchman to brerk the chains under rhe weight of which people of both hemispheres groan. It is thro' them he is to remove the obstacles which separate nations, and to unite mankind into a race of brothers. Such is the glory he prepares for them, and we will partake of it, my friends, as forming a part of that united race, if we are fortunate enough in succeeding in what remains for us to do, to exterminate the impure remnant of a proscribed nation, [the English.] But let us never forget that, for our success we are wholly indebted to God, and let us not have the unbecoming pride to arrogate the glory of it to ourselves exclusively. Let religion be our guide! It will be the best compass we can have, to prevent us from losing our way in the remainder of our voyage.

Let us then address our fervent prayers to the Supreme Being and with one voice, let us all say to him:

O Lord, give us sufficient strength, courage and sagacity to drive away our enemies. The enemies of the French Republic. Suffer not thy work to be destroyed. Please, O my God, that our hearts be attached and devoted only to thee, and to the public welfare. O Lord, who art infinitely amiable, and who lovest us infinitely, suffer not that we should live in ignorance and slavery.—Grant us thy divine assistance, that we may march against our enemies in an erect posture to drive them from the French territory—Grant that we may be obedient and strongly united, and we will conquer them, and they shall never again appear upon the territory of the French Republic. Amen."

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Brig Florida, Hare,	Porto Rico	15
Welcome Return, Labbrel,	Savannah	7
Sloop Maria, Bartlett,	Charleston	6

New-York, June 19

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Amsterdam Packet, Crocker,	Glasgow	64
Sloop Delight, Trueman,	Antigua	21

By this day's Mail.

NORWICK, June 15.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

We hear from Brooklyn, that on Wednesday the 31st of May ult. as Capt. Ala Pike, of that town, was assisting a young man, who took care of a favourite Stud, by holding the mare by the bridle, received a kick upon the lower part of his abdomen, which put a period to his life in about 25 hours.—Capt. Pike was a worthy man and a useful Citzen, and died universally lamented.

The following week on Thursday, as Doctor Joseph Baker of the same Town, with a young twin son of about ten months old in his arms, was crossing a bridge, his horse trod upon a broken plank, which giving away so frightned his horse that he flung the Doctor on the bridge, with the child under him, which bruised and fractured his head in such a manner, that it expired in about one hour, without the least apparent distress.

"Fond man the trifle of a day,
Enjoys the morning light;
Nor knows the momentary play,
Must end before 'tis night.'

Miss Vanice's Benefit.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth Street, This Evening June 20th.

MISS VANICE presents her most humble thanks to a generous public, for the indulgence with which her endeavours to please them have been received; her greatest satisfaction is the hope of still pleasing them by doing every thing in her power to merit that patronage with which she has been honored.

This evening's amusement which is for her benefit, will present her with an opportunity of proving her gratitude, by performing a great number of new and very difficult exercises, in which neither pains nor care shall be neglected.

Convinced of the generosity of the public, and their wish to encourage the art of equitation (yet in its birth) she has no doubt of a Good House, and with this hope she promises to perform the following exercises.

She will leap over several bars in a single tour round the Circus. A feat never attempted by any person of her sex.

She will perform a number of different and difficult exercises, standing on a horse, in particular in the character of Fame.

She will perform the astonishing feat (for a female) of the Sturus with a vivacity which will astonish the beholder, the horse being in full gallop.

The Four Travelling Brothers;

A Comic Scene on horseback, in one act.

Rognollet,	Mr. M'Donald
Courte Mesure	Langley
Sans Couture,	Herman
Cassago,	Nicholas
Driver,	Webber
Director,	Lailson

(For the first time) the leap through the Hogshead: by a horse and his rider—a feat never executed in America. The hogshead is six feet deep the bottom of which is made of paper, through which the horse will leap—this astonishing horse has been raised by Mr. Lailson in Philapelphia. Mr. Langley will perform on a single horse: he will dance on a saddle, and leap over several bars, and a table, in a single tour round the Circus. After which he will give the Death of Bucephalus. Mr. Lailson, after a number of curious exercises will perform that of the three hoops (which has never been executed but by himself, and of which he is the inventor) that of the Hat and the Glove, and the astonishing leap of the Ribbon. The evening's entertainment to conclude with a new Pantomime called

Harlequin Journeyman Dentist.

☞ The Doors will be opened at six o'clock, and the performances begin precisely at half past seven, at the general request.

N. B. No person can be admitted in the centre of the Circus, which is exclusively appropriated to the Equestrian Exercises.

Bush Hill.

June 20th, 1797.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Evenings Amusement of the Gardens for this week are arranged for

TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, June 21st,

Wednesday, 21st, and Friday, 23d.

N. B. They are also requested to take notice that the Tavern and Gardens will be publicly open for general admittion on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*** Sundays admittance, one quarter of a dollar, which entitles the person to its value in wines, liquors or refreshments.

☞ Dinners dress'd for parties at a day's notice

d5t

WHEREAS my wife, MARY SMITH, has absconded from my bed and board without any just cause, this to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. JOHN SMITH.

June 20. 3t

Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. She is a deep red brindle with some white, about ten years old and very gentle. The person who secretes her had best turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous prosecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Cow, or give such evidence against the person keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, *Arch Street.*

June 9. taw3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.

June 1. 3aw6w

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 26. u&am.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house, 40,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

STICKNEY's PATENT ARCH BRIDGE.

ANY person desirous of information respecting this new construction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwise, to John Stickney, merchant of Worcester, (Massachusetts) who will make known the many advantages arising from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend personally to superintend the building of any bridge required.

June 10, 1797. *eo2w.

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

For Sale,

AN ELEGANT AND VERY COMMODIOUS

Three story brick House,

And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,

IN Arch, above Seventh-street, being a high, pleasant situation and good neighbourhood. The said house is twenty-six feet in front by 48 feet in depth and a piazza twenty feet in depth, and 2 story kitchen with pantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious stair case with mahogany railing, and there is also a back stair case; said house is finished in a complete and modern stile, with marble chimney pieces, stucco cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The said lot is 38 1-2 feet in breadth, about 300 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on said lot is a large brick coach house and stable, well finished, and plaistered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premises there are many conveniencies too tedious to enumerate.

The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrances, and the terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further information apply to

JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON,
No. 144, *South Second-street.*

June 9. fmw2w

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but ungatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N. B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening, until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.

June 19 dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

May 30 dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter ou the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Millinery Room,

No. 136 *Market-street.*

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §1ot

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sausages,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

To be sold at No. 199 South Front-Street.

April 20 eotf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,

Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

JAMES DAVENPORT

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of the United States that he will make Machines for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, manufacturing Twines, and weaving, by water, on the most reasonable Terms.

A Manufactory on this principle, he flatters himself will meet with very general patronage, as the Machines will be made and delivered, completely furnished, *per* Spindle or Piece; nor will any charge be made for his Patent Rights, but Liberty will be given to the Purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing Workmen in the erection of them will be avoided, and the person wishing to extend them will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, and also instruct or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these Machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchasers paying traveling expences.

For terms, application may be made at No. 74, Market Street, Philadelphia.

☞ It is requested that all letters may be postpaid.

June 10 *6t.

St. Ubes Salt.

3000 bushels St. Ubes SALT, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

June 12. 3t

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, *Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May* 17*th*, 1797.

20—§4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)

By G. DECOMBAZ,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 48, North Third Street,

The Adventures of Telemachus.

French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.

AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.

Also Comprehending

Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,

☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.

June 9. dtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Houshold Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.

The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.

June 2 §

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No. 39, Cherry-street.

N. B. Also a large, convenient Cellar in a good situation: Apply as above.

June 15 eotf

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores

May 23. taw

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

An elegant House in Arch-street.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth-street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh-street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.

Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 9 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house. Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. J 6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. dim

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, *adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,*

A Quantity of

Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes
Madeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, *West-India Rum*, and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Bolting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Bolting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by

JOHN CLARK,
No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf.

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. sirie
Madras Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw